

260 BC
3rd Cen. BC

DURANT

The exploitation of the empire and trade made Carthage, in the third century B.C., the richest of Mediterranean cities. Tariffs and tribute brought her annually 12,000 talents (43,200,000)

C 2608C

Archimedes' Principle
Established by Greek mathematician
Archimedes (287-212 BC)

260 BC

Rome builds fleet. Naval victory
of Mylae.

260 BC

MYLAE (N.E. SICILY, near MILAZZO)

In 260 BC the Romans in a newly built fleet were led to victory over the Carthaginians by the CONSUL C. DUILIUS in the 1st PUNIC WAR: it was Rome's first naval triumph.

260BC

A SAKA, King of MAGADHA brought
northern India under his rule

260 BC

Archimedes made a close approximation of π .

260 BC

Among Iron Age warriors, two decisive battles occurred 2260 years ago (260 BC). The people of the Ch'i Kingdom, which gave its name to China beat Shan' Archers from Ch'i near the mouth of the Yellow R. Later speaking farmers from Rome continued to defeat old Greeks from Carthage at sea, off the coveted island of Sicily. These coincident events launched two

empires at opposite ends of Eurasia. The Ch'in
maintained control of the rice-growing valley
of the YANGTZE from its Indo-Chinese
inhabitants. The emperor then used forced
labor on an unprecedented scale to complete
the Great Wall of China (214 BC) tracing

260BC

HERODAS of COS, poet

260BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Greeks win 1st naval battle
at MYLAE.

3rd Cen BC.

Egypt But

Macedonian Greek Cal

The Macedonians inserted an extra month every other year. although 25 lunar months amounted to about 737 days while two solar yrs coarent about 730 days.

260 BC

Battle of MYLAE. Ancient
Rome's first sea victory halted
Carthage's planned invasion
of Italy; by brilliant naval
tactics, Roman galleys defeated
large Carthaginian fleet at
MYLAE (MILAZZO) west of Messina
during 1st Punic War

260 BC

Consuls

Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina
Caius Duilius

Scipio Asina was taken prisoner
at Lipara.

Duilius won sea battle
off Mylae

260BC

C. DULIUS was Consul
Defeated Carthaginians near MYLAE

260 BC

Roman fleet (quintunies) won a smashing victory near Messina

Another 258 BC resulted in the capture of the island of Corsica

Finally they defeated a Punic fleet of over 300 ships off Cape Ecnomus on the Sicilian coast.

260 BC

Rome builds fleet.
Naval victory of Mylae.

260 BC

The Consul GAIUS DULCIUS fought a successful engagement with the fleet of the Carthaginians and was the first of all Roman leaders to triumph for a naval victory. For this reason he was granted a perpetual honor - that a wax torch should be borne before him and a flautist should make music when he returned from dining out.

He captured ships & their crews:

one septième, 30 quinqueremes and
triremes; 13 he sank.

Gold taken 3,600 pcs; Silver taken together
with that derived from booty: 100,000 +
pcs. Total sum taken, reduced to Roman
money ... 2,100,000 + sesterces.

260BC

Rome defeated Carthaginians in
naval battle of MYLAE
Roman commander DUILIUS.

C 260 B C

ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ

Cratosthenes from the simultaneous observation of the sun at noon at two places a known distance apart (at one of which a well was by chance sunk to the bottom on the day of the summer solstice) deduced the dia. of the Earth, and came within 50 miles of true figure

260 BC

Triumph GAIUS DULIUS, son of
MARCUS, grandson of MARCUS, consul; yr. ~~493 BC~~ [AUC]
(Calc from traditional date - taken as 752 BC)
first to celebrate a naval victory, over the
Sicilians and Punic fleet;

Kalendar of the intercalary month

$$\begin{cases} 753 \text{ BC} = 0 \text{ AUC} \\ 752 \text{ BC} = 1 \text{ AUC} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 493 \\ \hline 753 \end{array}$$

most authoritative use

$$\begin{array}{r} 753 - 1 \\ 752 = 2 \end{array}$$

754 = 1 AD
is correct